

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BANSWARA STATE
RAJPUTANA
FOR THE YEAR

1st October 1931 to 30th September 1932.

(Corresponding With Samvat 1988-89).



Printed by Chandmal Choudak, Manager
at the Vedic Yantralaya,
AJMER.

1935.

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1935.

DARBAR OFFICE,

BANSWARA.

Dated the 26th June, 1935.

To

HIS HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI

MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWALJI SAHIB

SHRI SIR PIRTHI SINGHJI BAHADUR, K. C. I. E.,

Banswara State.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration
of the Banswara State for the year 1931-1932.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most obedient servant,

JITENDRA S. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate,

Diwan, Banswara State.

Annual Report on the Administration of Banswara State for the year from 1st October 1931 to 30th September 1932.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. **Topographical Account of the State.**—The Banswara State lies in the extreme South of Rajputana between $23^{\circ}3'$ and $23^{\circ}55'$ North Latitude and $73^{\circ}58'$ and $74^{\circ}47'$ East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by Dungarpur, Mewar and Partabgarh States; on the East by a portion of Sailana, Rutlam and Partabgarh States; on the South by the Jhalod Sub-Division of the Panch Mahals, Jhabua State and a portion of Indore State; and on the West by Dungarpur and Sant-Rampur States. Its greatest length from North to South is about 58 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly 50 miles.

2. **Area and Population.**—The area of the State is 1,946 square miles including Patta Kushalgarh, and is, therefore, in regard to size, eleventh among the States in Rajputana. The population of the State according to the Census of 1931 is 2,60,670 including Patta Kushalgarh as against 2,19,824 in the previous Census of 1921.

3. **Physical aspect of the State.**—The central and western portions of the State are comparatively open and well cultivated, there is little or no forest, but the landscape is relieved from dullness by numerous Mahuwa, Babul and Palm trees. The South-West part is better wooded but much broken up by hillocks and ravines, while the rest of the territory, particularly in the South and East, is a mass of rugged hills, rocks and scrub jungles and wooded land. The open country in the centre is about 700 feet above the sea and the ground slopes gradually towards the Mahi river on the West; the Eastern half of the State, on the other hand, is traversed by ranges of hills, running generally North and South and having an average height of 1,300 or 1,400 feet, though there are two or three peaks of 1,700 and one (about 6 miles North of Kushalgarh) of 1,988 feet. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana; it looks its best just after the rains, when the varied lines of the foliage, luxuriant growth of tall grasses, and streams dashing down the hill-side, or purling through shady glens between banks fringed with ferns and flowers, present a most pleasing picture.

The State is, on the whole, well supplied with rivers and streams, and an absolute water famine is an impossibility. The principal rivers, the Mahi and the Anas, have never been known to fail, even in a season of drought; but their beds are rocky their banks high and steep, and they are of no use for supplying water to crops. The minor streams, such as the Eran or Airav, the Chap and the Haran, are, however, used for irrigation.

The greatest portion of the soil of the State is of a fertile character. The average rainfall ranges from 25 to 40 inches. Fully two-thirds of the population of the State are Bhils who have been converted from a marauding tribe to a peaceable and industrious race, and are rapidly becoming more and more proficient in the cultivation of their lands.

4. **Archaeology.**—It is believed that the State abounds in objects of archaeological interest, but they have not yet been professionally examined. Those known at present are the remains of about a dozen Hindu and Jain temples belonging to the eleventh and twelfth centuries at Arthuna in the Western portion of the State, and a fine temple at Kalinjera in the South. The latter has been described by Heber as built on a very complicated and extensive plan. The temple possesses three inscribed slabs, which, however, have not yet been deciphered. In Kushalgarh district the ruins of Jain temples exist at Andeshwar and Wagol and of a shrine dedicated to Mangleshwar (Vishnu) at Magards, but they have also not been examined.

5. **Communications.**—The construction of the Banswara-Jhalod Road continued throughout the year under report, and a portion of 13 miles was metalled completely. The important places within the State are linked with the capital by fair weather roads, which are generally kept in good condition, suitable for motor traffic. Motor service is available between Banswara-Rutlam which generally remains closed during rainy season.

No Railway line traverses the State. The nearest Railway stations are Namli on Rajputana-Malwa Railway (46 miles from Banswara) and Ratlam on B. B. and C. I. Railway (about 53 miles from Banswara). In view of the financial stringency the consideration of the projected lines, viz. proposed Ratlam-Banswara-Galiakot Railway and Dohad-Banswara-Galiakot Railway has been held in abeyance for the present by the Railway Authorities.

6. **Post and Telegraph.**—There is a combined Post and Telegraph Office at the capital which continued to work as usual. No new Branch Post Office was opened, nor any closed in the State during the year.

7. **Fairs.**—The principal fair of the State is the Makar-Sankranti Parwa Mela which is held in winter.

8. **The Ruling Family.**—The Ruling Family is descended from the eldest branch of the Shishodia Rajputs, now ruling in Mewar. The whole country which now comprises the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur was formerly known as Bagar. On the death of Maharawal Udai Singhji, the last king of Bagar, his territory was divided between his two sons, Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji who became the first Chiefs of the two States, Banswara and Dungarpur, respectively. Maharawal Jagmal Singhji founded Banswara in 1527 A. D.

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Shri Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, was born on July 15th, 1888, and was invested with full ruling powers in March 1914, on the death of his father, His late Highness Maharawalji Sahib Shri Shambhu Singhji Bahadur. His Highness is twenty-first in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji.

His Highness has two sons and six brothers. The eldest son, Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandra Veer Singhji was born on November 26th, 1909. The second son, Maharaj Kumar Sahib Shri Narpat Singhji was born on May 15th, 1921, and is receiving education at the Capital. He is making satisfactory progress.

The Ruling House is related by blood to the Houses of Mewar, Dungarpur and Partabgarh, and by marriage to those of Bundi, Sirohi, Danta, Malia, Idar, Jodhpur, Charkhari, Kadana and Bissau-Surajgarh.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has proved himself to be a wise and efficient Ruler, and his practical knowledge of the work of each Department in the State has been an important factor in their progress, which has been abundantly manifested in the general well-being of the people.

His Highness is entitled to a hereditary salute of 15 guns.

9 Principal events—During the year under report the marriage of Shrimati Baijilal Komal Kanwar Sahiba with Kanwar Sahib Shri Raghubeer Singhji of Bissau-Surajgarh was celebrated at Banswara on the 21st February 1932 with great rejoicings. The marriage party arrived at Banswara on the 21st February and left the capital on the 23rd February. The following Ruling Princes and personages graced the occasion:—

1. His Highness the Maharawat Sahib of Partabgarh.
2. His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sailana.
3. His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Danta.
4. Shriman Maharaj Kanwar Sahib of Shahpura.
- 5 and 6. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Leslie. Jones.
- 7 and 8. Brigadier and Mrs. Shuttleworth.
9. Mr. F. C. Coventry, Diwan, Partabgarh State.
10. Miss Soame.
11. Miss Clay.
12. Rai Bahadur Seth Sahib Shri Sir Onkarmalji Jatia, Kt. O.B.E.

All the Jagirdars of the State, including the Rao of Patta Kushlgarh, attended in service at the happy occasion. The Rao of Patta Kusahlgarh presented on the 25th February 1932 a Ghora-Sirpao to His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur and a Sirpao to Shrimati Baijilal Sahiba, besides making similar presentations, which were due in connection with the marriage of Shrimati Baijilal Amba Kunwar Sahiba that took place in 1928.

Again on the 18th June 1932, the wedding of Shrimati Sajjan Kunwar Baiji Sahiba was celebrated with Thakur Sahib Shri Lalta Bux Singhji Sahib of Nilgam, District Oudh. As the marriage took place within a short notice, guests from outside could not grace the occasion. The Jagirdars of the State, with their usual quota and other obligations, attended in service including the Rao of Patta Kushlgarh who, in addition to bringing his Nakara and Nishan, presented a Ghora-Sirpao to His Highness and a Sirpao to Shrimati Baiji Sahiba, as usual.

The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated on the 3rd June 1932 with great eclat. The day was observed as a public holiday. A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired at dawn and a message of congratulations was cabled to His Majesty who, in turn, gladly acknowledged it with thanks. Prayers were offered by all castes and creed for the long life and prosperity of Their Imperial Majesties. The prisoners in the Jail were sumptuously fed. A Darbar presided over by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur was held at the Palace, and the Diwan delivered a speech expressing the loyalty and devotion of the State to the Crown and wishing many happy returns of the Day to His Majesty. Five prisoners were released in honour of the happy occasion.

The Birthday of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur fell this year on the 10th July 1932. The day was observed as a public holiday and at day break a salute of 15 guns was fired, sweets were distributed to the children in the town, and the prisoners in the Jail were sumptuously fed. A Darbar was held at the Palace, where nazars were presented to His Highness, and the Diwan read a speech. This was followed by the distribution of Itar and Pan, and the Darbar declared closed with the release of five prisoners. Besides, five more prisoners were released on the happy occasion on the request of Her Highness Maharaniji Shri Rathorji Sahiba.

Sports and Prize Distribution Ceremony of King George V School which were postponed last year, were held on the Rajyabhishek Day of His Highness which fell on the 19th January 1932. They were witnessed by all the Jagirdars of the State who had been staying at the Capital in service in connection with the Annual Makar-Sankranti Parwa Fair. Nazars were presented to His Highness by the Jagirdars and the State officials on that occasion.

10. Political Agency.—The Hon'ble Sir L. W. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C. continued to hold charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana throughout the year under report.

Lt.-Colonel D. M. Field, I. A., the Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, handed over charge of his office in the afternoon on the 21st October 1931 to Lt.-Colonel R. J. Macnabb, I. A. The latter remained in charge of the office throughout the year.

Personnel of the Administration.—The administration of the State is in the hands of His Highness, who is assisted by a Diwan, a Home Minister, and Judicial and Legislative Councils.

During the year under report Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee, the Home Minister, proceeded on one month and thirteen days' privilege leave from 14th December 1931 to 26th January 1932, and was officiated for by Mr. Raj Kunmar Chatterji, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

On the 11th April 1932, Mr. Raj Kumar Chattarjee, B.A., Bar-at-Law, the Diwan and the President, Judicial and Legislative Councils, went on one month and eight days' privilege leave, and the work was carried on by the Home Minister, Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee, as the Officiating Diwan and President, Judicial and Legislative Councils, during his absence.

Appendix I gives details of the changes in the personnel of State Officers.

12. **Movements of His Highness.**—During the year under report His Highness proceeded Danta on the 21st April 1932 for a pleasure trip and returned to the Capital on the 1st May 1932 *via* Himmatnagar.

13. **Visit of Political Officers and other distinguished personages.**—During the year under report, Lt. Colonel R. J. Macnabb, I.A., the Residence in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, visited Banswara on the 10th December 1931 and returned to Udaipur *via* Namli on the 13th December, the visit being private.

Mr. N. Bhattacharyya, M.A., the former Diwan of the State, visited Banswara as the State guest on the occasion of the Rajya Bhishek Day Celebrations held in January 1932.

14. **Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.**—The Darbar's relations with the Government of India continued to be very cordial and the Darbar are very thankful to the Political Officers for the good advice they gave, whenever consulted.

The relations with the neighbouring States continued to be very friendly.

CHAPTER II.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

15. **General.**—Munshi Ramcharan Lal, the Chief Revenue Officer of the State, remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

16. **Survey and Settlement.**—The State has been twice surveyed and settled; the last Settlement which was commenced in 1914 was completed in 1917.

17. **Villages and New Jagirs.**—During the year under report one Gara-Bandi Jagir Village, Jhala-ka-Garha, was resumed owing to the Jagirdar's death. Thus out of 1,155 villages, 372 were Khalsa villages, 734 Jagir and 49 Muafi, as against 371, 735 and 49 villages respectively in the last year.

During the year under report, one desolate village, Tanda Sabji, was populated, while one village, Sagbari, became depopulated. No new Jagirs were granted this year.

18. **Area under cultivation.**—During the year under report 3,47,457 Bighas of land were cultivated including 3,078 Bighas newly cultivated, while the area lying fallow was 1,28,517 Bighas and the area unfit for cultivation was 5,43,606 Bighas, thus bringing the total to 10,19,580 Bighas of land in Khalsa villages.

19. **Demand and Collection.**—The Land Revenue Demand based on the Lump Assessment System and the previous Settlement combined was Rs. 2,08,971/-, including the tax on Mohwas amounting to Rs. 4,810/-, of these Rs. 1,92,905/- were collected, leaving Rs. 16,066/- outstanding at the close of the year.

On the Extra-ordinary side, out a total demand of Rs. 16,184/-, a sum of Rs. 15,527/- were realised.

Besides, Rs. 11,137/- were realised during the year on account of the marriage cess (Shadifala).

The tribute from the Jagirdars including the Rao of Patta Kushalgarh amounted to Rs. 17,727/-. The arrear of the previous year amounting to Rs. 875/- was also recovered this year.

20. **Rainfall and Crops.**—Appendix II gives the details of rainfall during the year under report. The Raingauge Station at Kalinjera was closed in June 1932. The average total rainfall of this year thus calculated on the rainfall at twelve Raingauge Stations maintained in the State was 30 inches and 36 cents. Sallopat Station received the highest viz 40 inches and 2 cents, while Garhi Station the lowest viz 22 inches and 32 cents.

In consequence of the rainfall of the last year which continued with heavyfalls till the end of October 1931, the Rabi crop was again very extensively sown this year, and its outturn was normal without any damage. Wheat was sown in 27,205 acres of land and its yield was 1,36,025 maunds, which met the requirements of the people with ease, besides its considerable export.

The rainfall of the year under report, though timely, was not heavy and well-distributed as that in the last year. It set in from the 18th June 1932 with occasional slight showers. From the 14th July it began to rain heavily and continued drizzling with intermittent showers till the middle of August 1932. Maize and other kharif crops were completely sown by the second week of July, but the incessant rainfall damaged cotton and maize crops, especially in levelled fields of black soil. The yield of other kharif crops also was reduced below normal for want of rains in September 1932, except that of Til and sugarcane crops which were extensively cultivated and helped a great deal in superseding the paucity felt by the cultivators in their kharif harvest, which was further obliterated by the bumper harvests of the last Rabi crops.

As the rains held off early in September, expansive cultivation of the next Rabi crop is doubtful.

The prices of grains were however again cheap as those in the previous year which were chiefly attributed to the almost equivalent rates of prices in adjoining States and Districts.

21. **Taccavi.**—Rs. 330/- were advanced as taccavi loan to cultivators for the purchase of bullocks.

The expenditure on Revenue Department including Agricultural Farm and Dairy amounted to Rs. 22,664/- as against Rs. 26,171/- in the last year.

22. **Boundary Cases.**—During the year under report the Boundary Settlement Office was brought under reduction, and amalgamated with the Revenue Department of the State.

CHAPTER III.

(A) PROTECTION.

23. **Legislation.**—During the year under report no Act was enacted in the State.

Police Department.

24. **General.**—Thakur Uttamchand Singh remained in charge of the Department throughout the year except for the period of twenty days from the 2nd May to 21st May 1932, when he was officiated for by Pandit Sada Shankar Nagar, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Thana Gird, owing to the former having gone on privilege leave.

25. **Military Force.**—The State maintains no military force. It maintains a Police Force and the Palace Guard. The principal State feudatories keep a certain number of retainers, who can be called upon by the Darbar, whenever necessary. The Jagirdar of Patta Kushalgarh is also bound to render military service, in addition to certain others, when called upon to do so. The Jagir Police Forces are all under the guidance of the State Superintendent of Police and co-operate with the State Police in the maintenance of peace and order and in the prevention and detection of crimes.

26. **Police Force**—The number of Khalsa Police Force including office establishment of the Superintendent of Police, 15 town chawkidars, including 1 Hawaldar, 40 village chawkidars, 39 road chawkidars, 11 Sowars and 6 Dak-runners was 271 as against 305 in the previous year. The total cost on this account, including pay of town chawkidars, road and village chawkidars, Sowars and Dak-runners, was Rs. 27,562/- as against Rs. 31,273/- in the last year, the decrease being due to general retrenchment affected consequent upon the financial stringency experienced as everywhere.

During the year under report the Bhopatpura chawki having been converted into a separate Police Station, the Thana at Kalinjera was closed, while the Police Station at Sodalpur was amalgamated with the Police Station Danpur, and at Sodalpur a Chawki was established. The number of Thanas and Outposts was 9 and 11 as against 11 and 13 in the previous year.

During the year under report 2 employees of the Police Department received promotions; while 2 persons were dismissed and 106 were punished departmentally and none-judicially.

Appendix III gives the details regarding the strength of the Police Department.

27. **Body-Guard, Palace-Guard and State Band.**—The number of Body Guard, Palace-Guard and State-Band with their respective cost was as under:—

	Year 1930-31.		Year 1931-32.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		Rs.		Rs.
Body-Guard (mounted and unmounted) ...	17	3,789	17	3,214
Palace-Guard ...	62	6,669	62	5,244
State Band ...	25	3,795	25	3,493

28. **Working of the Police.**—No dacoity took place during the year. The number of offences, including 140 (68 in Court and 72 in Police) pending from the last year, was 470, as against 483 in the previous year, and the number of offenders arrested during the year including 82 awaiting trial in the Court and none in the custody of the Police at the close of the preceding year was 294, as against 375 in the last year, and all of them were sent for trial. Of these, 154 were convicted, 70 were acquitted or discharged, and 70 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year, as against 180, 113 and 82 respectively in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of and remained pending was 275 and 175 (68 in Court and 89 in Police), as against 343 and 140 in last year. The percentage of persons arrested and convicted and persons sent up for trial and convicted was 52.34 and 52.34 as compared with 48 and 48 respectively in the previous year, (*vide* Appendix IV).

The value of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 14,556/- and Rs. 6,758/- as against Rs. 14,242/- and Rs. 5,196/- respectively in the last year, thus giving a percentage of the stolen property recovered at 46.43 and 36.48 comparatively, (*vide* Appendix V).

29. **Working of the Jagir Police.**—Jagir Police consisted of 102 persons and expenditure on this account was Rs. 12,382/-. The following table shows the working of the Jagir Police during the year under report as compared with that in the previous year:—

Name.	Year.	Offences.							Property.			Remarks.
		Number of offences.	Number of accused arrested.	Number of accused sent for trial.	Number of accused convicted.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 6).	Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial (columns 5 and 6).	Stolen property.	Recovered worth.	Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jagir Police.	*1930-31	97	73	73	38	8	52.05	52.05	Rs. 5,173	Rs. 1,207	23.33	*27 accused awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	†1931-32	82	35	35	23	6	66.	66.	3,424	1,631	48.	†6 accused remained awaiting trial at the close of the year under report.

30. **Finger Impression**—No Officer of the Finger Print Bureau visited the State during the year under report. The finger impression work conducted during the year was as under:—

Year 1930-31. Year 1931-32.

(a) Finger print slips sent for record to the Bureau at Abu

42

46

(b) Finger print slips sent for search to Abu etc. ...

29

37

(c) Traced

3

2

(d) Untraced

26

35

(B) JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

31. **Personnel.**—There was no change in the personnel of Judicial and Legislative Councils. The Councils continued to function as usual, as the highest Tribunal of Justice in the State.

32. **Case work.**—The total number of cases committed to the Judicial Council by the Lower Court during the year under report including 7 cases and 12 persons pending from the previous year, was 22, involving 36 persons, as against 15 cases involving 26 persons in the last year. Of these 14 cases, involving 16 persons, were disposed of, leaving 8 cases involving 20 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the 16 persons dealt with, 15 were convicted and 1 was transferred.

The following table shows the results of Civil and Criminal appeals disposed of by the Judicial Council during the year under report:—

Appeals.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.					Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Amended.	Remanded for re-trial.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		
Civil ...	1930-31	11	13	24	4	3	3	1	...	11	13
	1931-32	13	6	19	3	3	...	...	...	6	13
Criminal ...	1930-31	...	11	11	9	...	...	...	...	9	2
	1931-32	2	4	6	1	1	1	...	...	3	3

33. Applications for Revision:—

(a) **Criminal Cases.**—There were 36 applications for revision before the Council, including 12 pending from last year. Of these, 28 were decided, and 8 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 28 applications disposed of, 12 were confirmed, 9 were reversed and 7 were amended.

(b) **Civil Cases.**—On the Civil side, 28 applications for revision came before the Council, including 15 pending from last year. Of these, 17 were disposed of, leaving 11 applications pending at the close of the year under report. Of the 17 applications disposed of, 9 were confirmed, 5 were reversed and 3 were amended.

34. Applications for Review:—

(a) **Criminal Cases.**—There was no application for review on the Criminal side again this year.

(b) **Civil Cases.**—No fresh application came up for review during the year under report. The 8 applications pending from last year remained undecided this year.

35. Boundary Cases.—

(a) **Appeals** —No appeal in boundary cases was preferred during the year. The 11 appeals referred to in the previous years' reports remained undecided also this year.

(b) **Applications for Review.**—There were 3 applications for review including 2 applications remaining pending from previous years, and they all remained undecided.

36. **Miscellaneous Cases.**—There were 23 miscellaneous Civil and Criminal cases for disposal before the Council including 15 cases pending from last year. Of these, 8 were disposed of by confirming their previous decisions and 15 remained pending at the close of the year.

37. **Uzardari Petitions.**—There were 32 Uzardari petitions submitted to His Highness from the decisions of the Judicial Council, including 17 pending from last year. Of these, 12 were disposed of as under, leaving 20 petitions pending at the close of the year.

Confirmed	...	11
Reversed	...	1
Total	...	<u>12</u>

Besides, there was 1 application for review, which was disposed of by confirming the previous decision.

(C) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

38. **General.**—Pandit Nagendra Nath Ojha M.A LL.B. continued to work as the First Class Magistrate throughout the year under report.

39. **Strength of the Criminal Courts.**—The strength of the Criminal Courts in the Banswara state, in addition to the Legislative and Judicial Councils, was the same as in the last year, viz :—

1. First Class Magistrate, Banswara.
2. Second Class Magistrate, (Forest Branch) Banswara.
3. Second Class Magistrate (Chief Revenue Officer), Banswara.
4. Third Class Magistrate, (Tehsildar, Northern Division), Khamera.
5. Third Class Magistrate, (Tehsildar, Southern Division), Kalinjera.
6. Kothari Faujimal, Private Secretary to His Highness, exercises powers of an Honorary Third Class Magistrate. His jurisdiction extends only to the servants of the Palace.
7. Maharaj Raghunath Singhji, the Jagirdar of Khandu, exercises personal powers of a Second Class Magistrate, within his Jagir.
8. The Manager of Thikana Garhi exercises personal powers of a Third Class Magistrate within the Jagir.

40. **Case Work.**—The total number of criminal cases brought to trial during the year under report was 635, involving 1,181 persons, including 122 cases, involving 239 persons, awaiting trial at the close of the previous year; as against 734 cases involving 1,461 persons during the last year. Of these, 536 cases involving 975 persons, as contrasted with 612 cases involving 1,222 persons including 15 died, were disposed of, and 99 cases involving 206 persons as against 122 cases involving 239 persons in the last year, remained pending at the close of the year.

Out of these 1,181 persons tried this year, 266 were convicted, 170 were discharged, 513 were acquitted, 8 died, 18 were transferred, while 206 remained under trial.

The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of punishments awarded :—

Nature of punishment.	Year 1930-31	Year 1931-32.
(a) Simple imprisonment.	2	1
(b) Rigorous „	9	15

Nature of punishment.	Year 1930-31	Year 1931-32
(c) Simple imprisonment with fine	19	46
(d) Rigorous imprisonment with fine	124	113
(e) Fine only ...	115	91
(f) Stripes ...	...	...
	<hr/> 269	<hr/> 266

The sentences under (a), (b), (c) and (d) classified according to the terms of imprisonment are as under:—

	Year 1930-31	Year 1931-32
Under 1 month. ...	52	59
From 1 to 2 months ...	33	34
From 2 to 3 months ...	24	23
From 3 to 6 months ...	25	25
From 6 to 12 months ...	9	16
From 1 to 2 years ...	2	7
From 2 to 3 years ...	3	5
From 3 to 5 years ...	2	4
Above 5 years ...	1	0
Transportation or } imprisonment for life. }	3	2
Capital punishment ...	0	0
	<hr/> 154	<hr/> 175

Full particulars regarding criminal justice administered in the State are given in Appendices VI and VII.

41. **Appeals from the Lower Courts.**—No appeal was filed during the year in the Court of the First Class Magistrate against the decision of the Second Class Magistrate, Khandu. The two appeals that remained pending at the close of the last year were disposed of and the decisions of the Lower Court were set aside.

(D) CIVIL JUSTICE.

42. **General.**—Mr. Tyagaraja Aiyah remained in charge of Sadar Adalat Diwani as Civil Judge during the year under report, except for the period from the 21st February to 19th April 1932, when he went on privilege leave and was officiated for by Kothari Tejkarani, the Sharistedar Mehkma Khas.

43. **Case Work.**—The number of suits instituted this year in the Sadar Adalat Diwani was 1,389 as against 1,575 in the last year. The total number of suits that came up for decision during the year under report, including 824 suits pending from last year, was 2,213, as against

2,586 suits in the previous year. Of these, 1,607 suits as contrasted with 1,762 suits in last year were disposed of this year, leaving a balance of 606 suits at the close of the year.

Of all the 1,607 suits disposed of this year, 639 were decided ex parte, 650 were admitted or compromised, 210 were dismissed for default of appearance of parties or for want of proof or by with-drawals from further prosecution by plaintiffs, and 108 were otherwise disposed of and decided.

The classification of the suits stituted inSadar Adalat Diwani accord-
ing to the value of the subject matter is as under:—

1,257	suits to the value upto Rs.	100
122	" " " " above Rs.	100
8	" " " " " Rs.	500
2	" " " " " Rs.	1,000
<hr/> 1,389		

The aggregate value of the suits filed in Sadar Adalat Diwani during the year under report was Rs. 58,140/- as against Rs. 73,788/- in the previous year, while the total value of the suits decided during the year was Rs. 67,617/- as compared with Rs. 81,281/- in the last year, the increase in the value under disposal being due to inclusion of the value of the decided suits pending from last year. The average duration of a decided suit was 143 days as compared with 146 days in the previous year.

48 suits were filed in the Subordinate Court at Garhi, while 53 were brought forward from last year, which brought the total to 101 suits. Of these, 64 suits were disposed of, leaving 37 suits pending at the close of the year.

Similarly, 26 suits were filed in the Subordinate Court at Khandu and 8 suits pending from the previous year were added, thus bringing the total to 34 suits. Of these, 30 suits were decided, leaving a closing balance of 4 suits.

Particulars regarding nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year are given in Appendix No. VIII.

44. **Executions of Decrees.**—715 applications of an aggregate value of Rs. 34,342/- in all were presented for execution of decrees during the year under report, while 989 applications of a value of Rs. 59,968/- were already pending from the last year. Of these 1,704 applications of an aggregate value of Rs. 94,310/-, 694 applications of a value of Rs. 33,572/- were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,010 applications pending at the close of the year. The number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year was 258 below 6 months, 167 below twelve months and 585 above twelve months.

Particulars regarding results of applications for execution of decrees in the various Courts of the State are given in Appendix No. IX.

45. **Appeals from the Subordinate Courts.**—Two appeals against the decision of the Subordinate Court, Khandu, including 1 remaining pending from the last year remained undecided in Sadar Adalat Diwani again this year.

(E) MISCELLANEOUS.

46. **Extradition.**—Banswara State has got reciprocal extradition arrangements mainly based on the Loylie Extradition Rules with the following States in Rajputana and Central India:—

(1) Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kotah, Marwar, Partabgarh and Tonk States in Rajputana.

(2) Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Jaora, Piploda, Ratlam and Sailana States in Central India.

Besides, the State has got mutual extradition arrangements with British India, Bikaner and Mewar States.

The correspondence regarding reciprocal arrangement for the mutual surrender of criminals and military deserters is in progress with the Alwar State, but no final settlement has yet been arrived at.

The only adjoining State with which no extradition treaty exists is Sant State.

During the year under report, Banswara State extradited 3 accused to the following States and British India:—

To Dungarpur	...	...	1
„ Panch Mahals	...	...	2
			<hr/>
			3

On the other hand, 14 accused were extradited to Banswara State by British India and the following States:—

By Panch Mahals	...	...	2
„ Dungarpur	...	...	10
„ Partabgarh	...	...	2
			<hr/>
			14

47. **Border Court.**—No Border Court was held during the year.

48. **Jail.**—There is only one Jail in the State situated at the Capital. Pandit Nagendra Nath Ojha, M.A., LL.B., the First Class Magistrate continued to work as the Superintendent and Munshi Khuda Bux as the Daroga of the Jail throughout the year under report. The following table gives particulars regarding the Jail:—

Year.	From last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Released, etc.	Died.	Balance at the close of the year.	Daily average.	Total expenditure excluding Jail Guard.	Under-trial prisoners.	Average duration of under-trial prisoners in days.
								Rs.		
1930-31	47	125	172	121	...	51	50	3,892	143	47.56
1931-32	51	120	171	98	1	72	53	3,171	139	51.95

The conduct and general health of the prisoners in the Jail was fairly good. No epidemic visited the Jail during the year.

49. **Jail Industries.**—The articles manufactured were as usual carpets, durries, niwar, tat-pattis, coarse cloth, asans and knitted money bags. The demand for these articles was considerable. The net profit arising from the sale of these articles was Rs. 1,122/- as against Rs. 1,682/- in the last year.

50. **Registration.**—The Mehkma Khas is the Registrar Office where documents relating to sixteen and thirty-two grade Jagirdars are registered, while it has got its Branch Office, *viz* Revenue Department as Sub-Registrar's Office, where documents from all other sources are registered.

The nature of work done during the year under report was as under:—

Name of office.	Year.	Number of documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Fees realised.
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Mehkma Khas ...	1930-31	...	...	...
(Registrar's Office).	1931-32	...	...	...
2. Revenue Department ...	1930-31	215	1,11,102/-	275/-
(Sub-Registrar's office) ...	1931-32	183	59,099/-	188/-

CHAPTER IV.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

51. **General.**—Maharaj Gulab Singhji remained in charge of the Department during the year under report, except for the period between 11th April and 10th May 1932 (both days inclusive), when he was officiated for by Mr. Magan Lal Nanavati, B. Com., from 11th April to 29th April 1932 and subsequently by Mr. Tej Karan Kothari from 30th April to 10th May 1932.

52. **Local trade.**—The local trade depends upon the export of surplus agricultural produce of the country and the import of sale cloth, condiments, kerosine oil, sugar and other necessities of life. The principal products are Maize, Paddy, Sugar-cane, Wheat, Til, Gram, Cotton and Ghee. Trade was again not brisk this year consequent upon the easy rates prevailing outside during the year under report. The following statement gives the details of export and import of main commodities during the current year, as compared with those of the previous year:—

Tariff Heads.	Import.		Tariff Heads.	Export.	
	1930-31	1931-32		1930-31	1931-32
	In maunds.			In maunds.	
Cloth of all kinds... ..	5,680	4,891	Grains of all kinds	20,714	1,43,555
Cotton yarn	772	863	Ghee	1,523	1,304
Tobacco	1,763	1,624	Kirana	6,336	16,081
Gur	672	1,136	Til, etc.	91,018	24,474
Sugar	7,896	6,994	Cotton and Cotton seeds ...	1,827	1,970
Salt	21,639	20,581	Gur	647	656
Kirana	9,352	1,564	Oils	848	186
Machinery worth ...	Rs. 7,165	Rs. 12,512	Cattle	(in number.) 409	431
Gold worth	" 6,282	" 2,121			
Silver worth	" 50,324	" 7,045			
Petrol	Gls. 7,188	Gls. 3,046			
Mobil oil	" 586	" 258			
Other oils	Mds. 1,803	Mds. 2,007			

The income of the Customs Department under various heads during the year as compared with that of the preceding year stands as follows:—

Year.	Income from.												Refunds.	Actuals.
	Exports.	Imports.	* Chungi.	Kanta Haq.	† Zampi Tax.	‡ Grazing fees.	× Road Tax	Customs cases.	— Abkari cases.	— Sale of Bhanger.	Opium profit.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	50,670	42,220	12,219	6,124	6,682	6,431	26,256	2,522	1,916	941	43,622	1,99,003	1,910	1,97,093
1931-32	52,355	38,271	11,789	5,921	5,910	5,721	29,703	2,916	3,156	503	31,005	1,87,250	666	1,96,584

* Credited to Municipality.

† Credited to Revenue Department.

‡ Credited to Forests.

+ Credited to Loan Refunds through P. W. D.

— Credited to Excise, while columns Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 9 indicate main heads of Customs.

Thus the real customs income under columns 2, 3, 5 and 9 after meeting refunds of Rs. 92/- was Rs. 99,371/- as against Rs. 1,00,825/- in the previous year.

53. **Customs offences.**—The following table compares the cases of breach of Customs Rules, disposed of during the year with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1930-31	73	189	253	185	68
1931-32	68	208	276	222	54

During the year under report six customs Nakas, viz. Chhinch, Chhaparia, Daduka, Daulatpura, Dunglawani and Pipalda were brought under reduction, while the Naka at Kalinjera was reverted to Chhinch. Thus the number of Customs Nakas remained at the close of the year was 18.

All the Customs Out-posts were also abolished during the year, but with a view to check smuggling, four Havaldars and twelve Sepoys were appointed whose duty is to patrol on the border.

The total expenditure of the Customs Department was Rs. 13,113/- as against Rs. 18,177/- in the last year.

CHAPTER V.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

54. Kotia Chhagan Lal was the Distillery Inspector throughout the year under report.

The amount of Duty and License Fee outstanding at the beginning of the year under report after allowing the ninety days of grace was Rs. 13,131/6/, and a further sum of Rs. 11,066/5/- accrued from the 1st October 1931 to the 2nd January 1932, out of which a sum of Rs. 9,808/7/- was recovered and the balance of Rs. 14,389/4/- remained outstanding.

The total dues from Mr. N. P. Kama, amounted to Rs. 1,05,630/3/2.

The following table shows the details regarding the issue of liquor from the Distillery Godown during the year under report:—

Serial number.	Period.	Quantity of liquor issued.						
		60° U. P. Gallons.			25° U. P. gallons.			Spiced liquor bottles in number.
		To shops.	For labourers at the distillery.	Total.	To shops.	To prepare spiced liquor.	Total.	
	Previous year 1930-31.	49,160	500	49,660	751	243	994	1,601
1	From the 1st October 1931 to 1st January 1932	4,819	112	4,931	183	25	208	192
2	From the 2nd January 1932 to 30th September 1932...	21,998	216	22,214	534	201	735	921
	Yearly total for the year 1931-32 ...	26,817	328	27,145	717	226	943	1,113

The amount of Duty and License Fee, and the net-profit from supply and sale of country liquor during the year under report was as under:—

Serial number.	Period.	Income.						Remarks.
		Duty.	License Fee.	Net profit from supply of liquor.	Net profit from sale of liquor.	Total.		
	Previous year 1930-31.	Rs. as. p. 38,563 8 0	Rs. as. p. 16,042 14 0	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p. 54,606 6 0		
1	From the 1st October 1931 to 1st January 1932 ...	3,968 4 0	1,644 5 0	.....	.....	5,612 9 0	
2	From the 2nd January 1932 to 30th September 1932.	.....	.....	3,319 2 5 8,225 0 0	33,684 10 6	45,228 12 11	*On account of the price of Mohwa in stock.
	Yearly total for the year 1931-32 ...	3,968 4 0	1,644 5 0	11,544 2 5	33,684 10 6	50,841 5 11		

Thus there was a decrease of Rs. 3,765/-/1 from the last year's income which was due to the prevailing economic depression everywhere.

The total amount of the supply price was Rs. 21,074/- as against Rs. 37,540/- in the previous year. Of these Rs. 21,074/- a sum of Rs. 3,899/- was accounted for the supply of the first three months, and Rs. 17,175/- for the remaining period of the year under report.

No change took place in the retail price of liquor at shops which varied between the minimum and maximum limits of 5 annas to 6 annas per bottle of 60° U. P. as in last year.

55. **Rates.**—The rates of supply price of liquor were the same as those in the previous year, while the rates of Duty and License Fee on liquor for the first three months continued to run as usual. The following table gives the rates of duty, license fee and supply of country liquor.

Kind of liquor,	Duty per gallon.			License fee per gallon.			Supply price per gallon.			Remarks.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
60° U. P.	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	11	6	
25° U. P.	1	8	0	0	10	0	1	7	0	
25° U. P. for spiced liquor.	1	8	0	0	12	0	2	14	0	
60° U. P. for labourers' dole.	0	6	0	.....			0	11	6	

56. **Shops.**—The year opened with 77 shops. Two shops, namely Biladia and Kheda, were closed, thus reducing the number to 75 shops at the close of the year.

57. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure incurred on the Abkari establishment was Rs. 1,698/- as against Rs. 2,359/- of the previous year.

58. **Smuggling Cases.**—The number of cases of smuggling and illicit manufacture of liquor during this year including 1 pending from the last year was 140. Of these, 137 cases were disposed of, while 3 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The amount of compensation on payment of which the cases were compounded by the Mahakma Khas rose from Rs. 2,792/- to Rs. 3,156/- this year, out of which Rs. 2,856/- were credited to the Treasury.

59. **Opium**—The retail sale of opium is conducted at the Customs Nakas and in certain licensed shops in the State. The rates of the retail sale of opium continued to be the same as in last year.

60. **Poppy cultivation.**—The following table shows the result of poppy cultivation in the State:—

Year.	Area under cultivation	Total yield.			Average yield per acre.		
		Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	Mds.	Srs.	Chh.
1930-31	125	14	13	5½	0	4	9
1931-32	109	12	36	12	0	5	2

61. **Other Intoxicating drugs.**—As mentioned in the last year's report, the prohibition of the sale of Ganja was in force during the year under report. The produce of Bhang was 21 maunds, 18 seers and 14 chhataks in 3 acres. The income from the retail sale of Bhang amounted to Rs. 503/- as against Rs. 638/- in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

62. **General.**—The Department having been amalgamated with the Home Branch of Mahakma Khās remained under the control of the Home Minister, Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee.

63. **Reserve Forests and Lines.**—There was no change in the Reserve Forests areas. Fire and demarcation lines were cleared as usual.

64. **Forests, Pillars and outposts.**—The number of large and small intermediate pillars repaired and the number of Out-posts, during the year under report, as compared with those in the previous year were as under:—

	1930-31	1931-32
Large pillars ... ..	...	...
Small intermediate pillars ...	3,191	3,233
Out-posts	23	23

65. **Forest fire and offences.**—The total area in the Reserve Forest that came under fire was 2 square miles as against 18 square miles in the last year.

The total number of forest offences that came under observation during the year was 139 as against 93 in the last year. Of these, 126 offences related to unauthorized fellings, 11 to poaching and 2 to forest fire, as against 78, 12 and 3 respectively in the past year.

The offences pertaining to unauthorized fellings and poaching were all detected and compounded, while out of the 2 offences relating to forest fire, 1 was traced and disposed of, while the other remained untraced, the fire having crept in from the Partabgarh side.

66. **Lac culture** —Lac culture continued as usual.

67. **Game Reserve and Patrol.**—No change was reported in game reserve. Game patrol continued as usual.

68. **Coppice.**—No new area of forest was put under coppice this year.

69. **Royal Trees.**—The trees viz Sag, Timru, and Palm, remained Reserve Trees this year as in the preceding years.

70. **Forest Revenue and Expenditure.**—There was a marked decrease in the forest revenue this year as compared with the revenue of the preceding year as under:—

	1930-31	1931-32
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Royalty on Export	11,636	9,036
(2) Grazing fees	5,823	4,923
(3) Mines and Quarries	1,485	978

			1930-31	1931-32
			Rs.	Rs.
(4) Compensation	...	...	756	774
(5) Royalty on firewood	...	...	1,514	1,121
(6) Garden	...	...	173	98
(7) Royalty on grass	...	...	91	141
Total Rs.	...	...	21,478	17,071

The total expenditure on the Department during the year as compared with that of the previous year was as follows:—

			1930-31	1931-32
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Forest Department	...	...	8,643	7,262
2. Garden and Zoo	...	...	10,716	7,656
Total Rs.	...	...	19,359	14,918

71. **Stationery Office.**—The net profit of the Stationery Office this year was Rs. 708/- as against Rs. 1,115/- in the past year, while the expenditure for its maintenance decreased from Rs. 321/- to Rs. 295/- this year. This office is attached to the Forest Branch.

CHAPTER VII.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

72. **General.**—Mr. Magan Lal Nanavati, B. Com., was the State Accountant throughout the year under report. He had to be out on State duty to Baroda State and Bombay for a number of days in the months of December 1931, January, February, May and June 1932 in connection with the leasing of Amroli and Bhatpore Ginning and Pressing Factories which have come into the possession of the State as the mortgages in possession by virtue of a consent decree dated the 14th December 1929. During his absence the work was carried on by Pandit Gowtam Lal, the Senior Auditor in the Accounts Office.

73. **Income.**—The net income of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,11,364/- as against Rs. 5,17,619/- in the last year.

There has been a gradual decline in the income of the State due principally to the general trade depression which is responsible for the abnormal fall in the prices of the agricultural produce. The Departments wherein the decline is chiefly marked are the Customs and the Excise.

The actual income fell short of the estimated income by Rs. 54,260/- on the ordinary side, but on the extra-ordinary side there was an increase of Rs. 11,137/- virtually due to the marriage cess, thus reducing the net decrease to Rs. 43,124/-.

Practically fall in income was noted under all the heads of the Receipts, except under the head No. VIII Interests, where there was an increase of Rs. 2,717/- mainly due to the income from the Amroli Ginning Factory.

To meet the deficit during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- lying in fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, Indore Branch, was withdrawn, besides a sum of Rs. 22,000/- obtained in loan towards the construction of the Banswara-Jhalod metalled road.

74. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the ordinary side amounted to Rs. 4,16,547/- as against the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 4,47,473/- and Rs. 4,75,811/- in the last year. The savings were principally due to the temporary cut of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ effected in the pay of all the employees of the State with effect from the 1st May 1932.

On the Extra-ordinary side the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,82,164/- as against Rs. 1,98,689/- in the previous year and Rs. 1,33,303/- the sanctioned allotment of the year under report. The excess of Rs. 48,861/- over the sanctioned allotment was mainly attributed to the marriages of two Baiji Lal Sahibas, a mention of which has been made in Chapter I. The actual expenditure under head "Palace Marriages" amounted to Rs. 1,50,923/-.

Thus, the total net expenditure of the State under head "Ordinary and Extra-ordinary" amounted to Rs. 5,98,711/- showing an excess of Rs. 87,347/- over the income of the State during the year.

75. Treasury.—The same arrangement with regard to the Treasury as mentioned in the previous year's report continued throughout the year under report.

76. Gross Income and Expenditure.—The gross Income of the State including Loan, Refunds and Deposits amounted to Rs. 8,98,192/- and the gross expenditure including Loans, Advances and Refunds from Deposits amounted to Rs. 8,72,249/- during the year, as against Rs. 7,94,967/- and Rs. 9,88,800/- in the previous year.

77. Average net Income and Expenditure.—The annual net Income and Expenditure of the State on an average of the last five years, (the year under report being inclusive), were Rs. 6,11,611/- and Rs. 6,52,408/- respectively.

78. Treasury Balance.—The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 1,10,992/- as against Rs. 85,049/- in the previous year.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities of the State at the close of the year:—

Banswara.	State.	ASSETS.												
30th September 1932. (1931-32).	Date and year.													
Rs.	Cash in the Treasury.													
Rs.	Government of India War Loan.													
Rs.	Deposits in the Bank & other investments.													
Rs.	Loan to Jagirdars for Settlement work.													
Rs.	Taccavi.													
Rs.	Value of Bhang in stock.													
Rs.	Value of Opium in stock													
Rs.	Loan to Mr. N. P. Kama.													
Rs.	Advances.													
Rs.	Arrears of Land Revenue etc.													
Rs.	Total.													
Rs.	Liabilities.													
Rs.	Net Assets excluding Liabilities.													
1,03,492														
7,500														
1,08,626														
48,336														
9,194														
183														
48,501														
1,10,703														
11,056														
1,53,845														
6,60,504														
77,712														
5,82,792														

79. **Bank Loans and other Investments.**—The amount of Bank Loans and other Investments outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,12,739/2/6, and a sum of Rs. 8,256/7/6 accrued as interest during the year. Of these a sum of Rs. 1,08,625/9/7 was realised during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,08,625/9/7 outstanding at the close of the year.

80. **The Commercial and Industrial Bank of Banswara Ltd.**—The net profit of the Bank during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,929/12/4 as against Rs. 12,916/10/6 in the last year, being 12.92% on the capital as compared with 12.91% in the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 9,000, was declared as dividend at 9 per cent on the share capital, Rs. 3,500/- were credited to the Reserve Fund Account, and a sum of Rs. 404/- transferred to the credit of the Charity Fund Account. The total amount at the credit of the Reserve Fund Account at the close of the year under report was Rs. 33,800/-, while the amount of Deposits at the end of the year was Rs. 1,25,538/7/9 as against Rs. 1,24,762/11/4 in the last year.

The Bank continued to help a great deal in maintenance of the trade which was getting dull owing to world wide depression.

81. **Branch Committees.**—The Branch Committees in the district continued to work as usual.

Appendix X gives the details of receipts and disbursements.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

82. **General.**—The Department remained in charge of Maharaj Lal Singhji till 6th December 1931. After that the office of the Director

having been brought under reduction, the duties of the Director, State Education, were jointly exercised by the Head Master, Mr. A. K. Banerjee, B.A., B.L. The latter resigned on the 15th August 1932, and the charge was handed over to Pandit Balmukand, B.A., S.A.V., who continued to work as the officiating Head Master throughout the remaining period of the report.

The organization includes the primary and secondary education. The total number of Educational Institutions in the State was 30 including those in Thikanas Arthuna, Garhi and Khandu, and all of these remained under the supervision of the Director of State Education. Besides, there are a few Municipal Aided Schools in the city and some private religious schools in some villages in the district.

83. (a) Sadar Schools.—(1) **King George V School (English and Hindi Sections).**—The school remained in charge of the Head Master, Mr. A. K. Banerjee, B.A., B.L., till 15th August 1932, when he resigned and was relieved by Pandit Balmukand, B.A., S.A.V., who continued to work as officiating Heda Master throughout the remaining period of the year under report.

Out of the 14 students, who appeared in the Middle Examination, only 6 came out successful, 1 standing in first division, 3 in second division and the rest in third division.

Narhari Lal passed his Matriculation Examination from the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. So the scholarship of Rs. 15/- per month enjoyed by him was granted to Natwar Lal Bhatt for prosecuting his Matric studies at Kotah. The other scholarship holder was Sewa Lal who passed his Matriculation Examination at Sitamau, and was allowed to enjoy it for one year more.

Besides, three scholarships of Rs. 5/- each and one of Rs. 3/- per month were also awarded to other deserving students.

(2) Maharani Kanya Pathshala.—Pandit Shyam Lal, an old teacher of 27 years' service, who was deputed to be temporarily in charge of the Pathshala, remained in charge of the institution throughout the year. The number of girls on the roll on the 30th September 1932 was 69.

(b) Village Schools.—During the year under report the schools at Danpur and Khamera were closed from 1st December 1931 as a measure of retrenchment owing to their growing unpopularity. The number of Village Schools towards the end of the year was therefore 15 as against 17 in the last year.

The following table gives the details of attendance and expenditure on Schools:—

Schools.	Year.	Average attend- ance.	Attendance on 30th Sept. 1931 and 1932 respectively	Expendi- ture.	Remarks.
King George V School ...	1930-31	444	477	Rs. 6,797	
	1931-32	468	356	7,123	
Maharani Kanya Pathshala	1930-31	59	65	636	
	1931-32	34	39	566	
Village Schools ...	1930-31	514	489	2,889	
	1931-32	313	286	2,399	

84. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 10,739/- as against Rs. 11,207/- in the previous year.

85. **School Sports.**—Games are compulsory in the school and school sports were held as usual.

86. **Rajput Boarding House.**—Maharaj Lal Singhji continued as Secretary to the Rajput Boarding House till 28th October 1931, after which Maharaj Gulab Singhji, the Superintendent of Customs, was elected as his successor. The total number of boarders on the roll was 10 as against 11 in the last year.

87. **Mrs Hamilton Fund.**—The balance at the credit of the Fund at the close of the year, including interest of Rs. 237/-, therefrom, was Rs. 2,501/- and scholarships amounting to Rs. 137/- were paid this year.

88. **Municipal Schools.**—The Municipal Committee gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 240/- to the Arabic School and Rs. 125/- to the Bohra School during the year. Both the Schools made satisfactory progress.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

89. **General.**—Dr. Harban Singh Trewn M. B., B. S. remained in-charge of the Department as the State Chief Medical Officer throughout the year under report.

90. **State Hospital (including Female section)**—The staff in the State Hospital, besides the menial staff, was the same as in last year with the exception that the Lady Doctor J. Shivpuri went on one and half months' privilege leave from 10th May 1932; but as she did not join her duties on the expiry of her leave, her services were dispensed with.

91. **Palace Dispensary.**—Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerjee continued to be the Physician to His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur and in-charge of the Palace Dispensary throughout the year under report, except for the period of one month from 9th June 1932, when he proceeded on privilege leave and the work was looked after by Dr. Harban Singh Trewn, the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

92. **Jagir Dispensary.**—A Dispensary is maintained at Garhi Jagir. Dr. B. L. Joshi was in-charge of it.

93. **Medical Relief.**—The following table brings out a comparison between the patients treated this year and last year as well as the expenditure of the year under report and that of the past year :—

Medical Institutions.	Year.	Number of out-door Patients.	IN-PATIENTS.							Daily average of Patients.	Operations performed.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
			RESULTS.										
			Number admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.	Under treatment.					
State Hospital Banswara.	1930-31.	44,030	209	160	20	15	5	9	279.45	1,897	Rs. 12,305	*2384 in the out-door and 206 in the in-door.	
	1931-32.	48,915	295	232	15	24	14	10	304.14	2,590	11,184		
Palace Dispensary.	1930-31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,014
	1931-32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,036
Garhi Jagir Dispensary.	1930-31	7,407	8	8	...	...	...	...	56.84	176	2,632
	1931-32	8,101	9	9	...	...	...	...	56.93	185	2,571

The diseases most prevalent in order of frequency were :—

Diseases of the eye, Malaria, Inflammation Ulcerative, Digestive system Diseases of the Areolar tissue, all other diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the ear, disease of the skin and diseases of the intestines.

The demand of patients of all classes for being treated by injections which they now recognise as the most efficient and prompt method of treatment was considerable and during the year 1,851 injections were given of which 713 were intravenous as compared with 102 intravenous injections given last year. The remaining injections were subcutaneous intra-muscular or subconjunctival.

94. **Epidemic.**—Cholera which had broken out in sporadic form during the last year in Garhi, Partapur and neighbouring villages continued up to 4th October 1931, and the total number of attacks and deaths during the period from 20th August 1931 to 30th September 1931 were 91 and 31 respectively as mentioned in the last year's report, while from 1st October 1931 to 4th October 1931 there were only 2 attacks and no deaths.

95. **Vaccination**.—Dr. Narayan Chandra Mukerjee, the Palace Doctor and Physician to His Highness, continued to be in charge of the Vaccination work in the State. During the year 2,132 children as against 2,576 in the last year were vaccinated. Of these, 1,966 were successful as against 2,417 in the previous year. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 611/-. Mortality from Small-pox was only 20.

96. **Vital statistics**.—Vital statistics regarding births and deaths in the State are given in Appendix IX.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

97. **General**.—Babu Abban Khan remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

98. **Expenditure**.—The expenditure on the Public Works Department including establishment expenses amounted to Rs. 80,123/- as against Rs. 99,550/- in the previous year :

		Rs.
Original works	...	74,715.
Repairs	...	1,993.
Establishment	...	2,765.
Unforeseen	...	650.
		<u>80,123</u>

99. **Original Works**.—Original Works consisted of the following :—

Additions and alterations to the Palace	...	Rs. 2,957.
Repairs to Abkari buildings	...	25.
Construction of Banswara,		
Jhalod road and repairs to others	...	71,733.
		<u>74,715.</u>

Besides these, repairs to some buildings, tanks and roads in the State were also made, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 1,993/-.

100. **Roads and Buildings**.—The construction of the metalled road from Banswara to Jhalod was duly completed within thirteen miles from the Capital during the year, and the work is in progress. Besides, the road from the Wylie Bridge to the Ginning Factory at the Capital was also metalled. The total cost on this account amounted to Rs. 71,824/- bringing the total amount spent so far to Rs. 1,16,404/- The expenditure under this Head is met partly from the Income from Road Tax which amounted to Rs. 31,899/- in all during the year under report.

No new buildings were erected during the year.

101. **Tanks**.—Repairs to the Baitalao tank were made again this year at a cost of Rs. 147/-

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

109. **Mint.**—No coins are minted in the State. The Imperial currency is the only legal tender throughout the State.

110. **Treasure Trove.**—No Treasure Trove was found in the State during the year.

111. **Mines.**—It is believed that mines exist in some parts of the State; but no prospecting has yet been done.

112. **Hamilton Library.**—Pandit Bal Mukand, B.A., S.A.V., continued to work as Honorary Secretary of the Library during the year under report, except for the period from 8th May to 23rd June 1932, when the work was carried on by the Librarian, Joshi Nand Lal. The institution is open to the public and no fee whatsoever is charged from its readers. During the year under report the number of visitors to the Library as well as the number of books issued were considerable. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 569/- including an opening balance of Rs. 8/-. Of these Rs. 566/- were spent and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 3/-.

113. **Prithvi Vijay Printing Press.**—This is a State Press located in the Jail premises and is under the supervision of the Civil Judge, Banskwara State.

Mr. Gowardhan Das continued to work as the Manager of the Press throughout the year. The Press turned out work of an aggregate value of Rs. 3,695/- as against Rs. 7,033/- in the last year. The net income of the Press consequently fell from Rs. 3,698/- to Rs. 2,214/- this year.

114. **Snake bites, Cattle disease, etc.**—The number of persons reported to have been bitten by snakes this year was 31 as against 27 in the last year. Of these, 3 were cured by incision and application of permanganate of potash, and 3 by native treatment, while 25 died.

1,268 cattle in all suffered from cattle disease locally known as "Mata-ki-Bimari" (Render-pest) in certain parts of the State. Of these, 644 recovered and 624 died including 66 bullocks. No paucity of fodder and water was felt during the year.

115. **Walterkrit Sabha.**—The following statement shows the amount of case work done by the Sabha:—

Class of persons.	Cases relating to.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Rajputs ...	{ Marriages...	12	68	80	64	16
	{ Deaths ...	...	25	25	25	...
Charans ...	{ Marriages...	...	6	6	6	...
	{ Deaths ...	...	3	3	3	...

116. **Court of Wards.**—The Court of Wards started with 17 Thikanas under its supervision. One more Thikana Odwadia was added to the list on the death of Thakur Lal Singh on the 28th December 1931. Thus the number of Thikanas at the close of the year was 18 as against 17 in the last year.

The statement showing the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court of Wards during the year 1931-32 is given below:—

Serial number.	Name of Thikanas.	Opening Balance for 1931-32.	Revenue for 1931-32.	Total.	Expenditure for 1931-32.	Closing Balance for 1931-32.	Repayment of debts for 1931-32.	Debts outstanding at the close of the year 1931-32.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Garhi ...	18,549	1,36,635	1,55,145	1,44,041	11,104	...	...
2	Surpur ...	2,025	4,382	6,407	4,371	2,036	...	...
3	Sagrod ...	74	3,344	3,418	3,004	414	600	4,625	
4	Gopinath-ka-Garha.	57	4,442	4,499	4,452	47	...	4,025	
5	Khera ...	679	1,176	1,855	1,182	673	500	1,599	
6	Ohhajan ...	3,053	8,051	11,104	8,568	2,536	303	335	
7	Vassi Chandan Singh	308	1,891	2,199	2,044	155	...	...
8	Narwali ...	118	1,677	1,795	1,783	9	...	7,237	
9	Delwada ...	...	1,287	1,287	1,214	73	...	3,798	
10	Udaji-ka Garha ...	24	1,387	1,411	1,392	19	...	1,800	
11	Kunda ...	157	581	738	635	133	...	1,282	
12	Baroda ...	26	600	626	613	13	90	548	
13	Milpur ...	1	260	261	254	7	...	981	
14	Bhan-ka-Garha ...	18	47	65	61	4	...	257	
15	Samariya ...	7	710	717	647	70	...	...
16	Mordi ...	38	983	1,021	943	78	870	1,820	
17	Kushalpur ...	1	1,634	1,635	1,627	8	248	2,930	
18	Odwadiya ...	...	964	964	964	...	250	2,710	
								2,496	*

* Brought under Court of Wards on account of the death of Thakur Lal Singh on the 28th December 1931.

117. **Garhi Thikana.**—As mentioned in the previous years' reports the Thikana is under the management of the Court of Wards. The minor Rao Himmat Singh continued to make good progress in his study at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is accompanied by his guardian, Thakur Kesri Singh.

118. **Pensions, Allowances and Contributions etc.**—Rs. 2,455/- were spent towards Pensions and Allowances. Besides certain fixed contributions and donations, Rs. 200/- were contributed towards the construction of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's statue at Delhi.

The compilation of the history of Banswara State by Mahamahopadya Rai Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankarji H. Ojha, the Curator of Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, referred to in the previous year's report is in progress.

119. **Manufacture.**—There are no indigenous industries worth noting in the State. The local manufactures are wooden toys, shoes, stone wares and other lacquered articles.

120. **Ginning Factory.**—The Factory did not work during the year under report on account of shortage in yield of cotton.

121. **Orphanage and Pashushala.**—There was no marked improvement in the working of the orphanage (Anath Ashram). The number of inmates during the year under report remained the same as in the previous year viz 10. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 5,799/- and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,985/- thus bringing the total to Rs. 7,784/- as against Rs. 7,185/- in the last year, out of which Rs. 1,433/- as against Rs. 1,386/- were spent on the institution, and a sum of Rs. 6,351/- remained as balance at the close of the year. A permanent donation of Rs. 1,200/- per annum is made by the Darbar towards this institution.

The Pashushala continued to make usual progress. Rs. 600/- are annually donated by the State towards this object.

122. **Economic condition of the people.**—There was no radical change in the economic condition of the people which continued to receive facilities from time to time, and the people were free from any sort of disturbance.

CENSUS OPERATIONS.

123. The census work continued for sometime and the total cost on this account during the year was Rs. 94/-.

CONCLUSION.

In bringing this review of the past year's administration to a close I and the Home Minister, Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee, are deeply grateful to His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur for his kind support and supervision of the State, and tender our sincere thanks to all the Heads of the Departments for the loyal co-operation which is necessary in making the administration run smoothly and efficiently.

JITENDRA S. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE,

Diwan, Banswara State.

Appendix I.—Names of High Officials in the Banswara State showing changes in personnel during the year 1931-32.

Names of Officers.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
Mr. Raj kumar Chatterjee, B.A., Bar-at-Law...	Diwan	6th February 1930	.....	One month and 8 days privilege leave from 11.4.32 to 18.5.32
Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee	Officiating Diwan	11th April 1932	18th May 1932	one month and 13 days privilege leave from 14.12.31 to 26.1.32
Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee	Home Minister	1st August 1930	.....	.....
Mr. Rajkumar Chatterjee, B.A., Bar-at-Law...	Officiating Home Minister	14th December 1931	26th Jan'y. 1932	.....
Munshi Ramcharan Lal	Chief Revenue Officer	26th October 1925	...	.....
Mr. Magan Lal Nanavati, B.Com.	Accountant	16th September 1931	.....	.....
Pt. Nagendra Nath Ojha, M.A., L.L.B.	First Class Magistrate	1st May 1927	.....	.....
Mr. R. Tyaga raja Aiyah	Civil Judge	17th Feby. 1925	.....	.....
Mr. Toj Karan Kothari	Officiating Civil Judge	21st Feby. 1932	19th April 1932	one month and 29 days privilege leave from 21st Feb. 1932 to 19th April 1932.
Maharaj Gulab Singhji	State Treasurer	9th Sept. 1903	.....	.....
Mr. Magan Lal Nanavati, B. Com.	Superintendent of Customs	1st November 1927	.....	.....
Mr. Tejkaran Kothari	Offg. Superintendent of Customs	11th April 1932	.....	.....
Maharaj Lal Singhji	"	30th April 1932	29th April 1932	one month's privilege leave from 11.4.32 to 10.5.32
Mr. Ajit Kumar Banerjee, B.A., B.L.	"	24th June 1928	10th May 1932	.....
Pt. Balmukand B.A., S. A V	Director of State Education	8th Sept. 1928	6th Dec. 1931	.....
Munshi Abbas Khan	Head Master	16th Aug. 1932	16th August 1932	Post abolished. Resigned.
Thakur Uttam Chand Singh	Offg. Head Master	1st January 1935	.....	.....
Pt. Sada Shankar	State Engineer.	11th May 1930	.....	.....
Dr. Harbans Singh Trewn, M.B., B.S.	Superintendent of Police.	2nd May 1932	.....	20 days privilege leave from 2.5.32 to 21.5.32
Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerjee	Chief Medical Officer.	11th October 1930	21st May 1932	.....
Dr. Harbans Singh Trewn, M.B., B.S.	Medical Officer, Palace Dispensary, Health Officer and Supdt. Vaccination.	1st April 1920	.....	one month's privilege leave from 9.6.32 to 8.7.32
Pt. Jai Narain Bhargao	Offg. Medical Officer, Palace Dispensary, Health Officer and Superintendent Vaccination.	9th June 1932	8th July 1932	.....
Kotia Ohhagan Lal	Banswara State Vakil.	16th Decr. 1914	.....	.....
	Distillery Inspector	25th April 1916	31st March 1932	Post abolished.

Appendix II.—Statement of the Rainfall in the Banswara State for the year 1931-32.

S. No.	Stations.	Oct. 1931		Nov.		Dec.		Jan. 1932.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		Jun.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of 5 years.	
		In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.	In.	Cen.
1.	Banswara	4	88	8	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	13	6	4	44	5	94	31	24	44	37	33	31
2.	Bhungra	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	16	43	3	15	7	...	31	74	33	25	40	77
3.	Khamra	3	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	17	53	4	43	7	21	35	14	33	70	41	16
4.	Danpur	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	16	65	4	8	8	34	33	63	43	50	39	90
5.	Garhi	3	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	54	2	66	4	46	22	32	32	19	29	68
6.	Silopat	9	79	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	15	47	4	92	5	86	40	2	33	30	35	...
7.	Shergarh	7	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	13	63	3	12	4	58	29	62	42	11	33	64
8.	Kalinja	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Closed.		Closed.		Closed.		4	23	45	28	35	9	
9.	Khundi	2	93	74	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	11	83	4	32	6	83	27	56	32	24	31	87
10.	Arhuna	4	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	1	40	14	54	2	37	3	93	23	25	37	94	31	91
11.	Mollan	4	61	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	13	51	3	55	5	58	28	27	39	23	34	79
12.	Bhapatpara	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	12	93	4	80	4	43	32	63	43	57	34	53
13.	Jaspuri	1	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	37	2	30	5	78	23	86	46	13	36	61

* Kalinjra closed since June 1932.

Appendix III —Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Banswara for the year 1931-32.

34

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARD.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By Money.	Numberable to write and read.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent	1	Rs. 135	Rs. 1,550	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	*34 persons, detailed as below, were brought into reduction from the 1st December 1931 and 12½% in pay temporary cut:—
Sub-Inspectors I grade	4	25/30	1,304	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	1 Head Constable.
" II "	3	20/25	792	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	4 Sub-Inspectors.
" III "	4	20	230	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5 Havaldars.
Head Constables I grade	2	18	414	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20 Constables.
" II "	5	15	619	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	3 Mail runners.
" III "	4	13	454	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1 Village Chawkidar.
" IV "	1	11	125	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	*The total cost of the Police Department excluding mail runners (Rs. 471/8/-) and road Chawkidars (Rs. 1,777/5/1) was Rs. 25,313-10-3.
Havaldars	21	30	1,798	..	6	..	2	..	7	..	Besides Rs. 13,488 were spent as under:—
Constables	142	8/9	10,593	2	84	..	..	..	38	104	Palace Guard ... Rs. 5,244
Menials	3	4½/5	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Body Guard ... " 3,214
Allowance to Drill Instructor	..	3	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State Band ... " 3,493
Allowance	..	..	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guard at Saritanivas " 1,537
Town Chawkidars including "Havaldar"	15	9/11	1,537	..	7	..	..	..	4	11	
Sowars	11	22/24	2,694	..	4	..	..	..	2	9	
Village Chawkidars	41	4	1,716	..	7	..	..	..	3	37+1	
Road Chawkidars	39	4	1,777	..	3	..	..	..	..	39	
Mail runners	9	6	471	..	5	..	..	..	..	9	
Travelling allowance	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies including extra-ordinary items	..	..	867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	305	..	27,562	2	106	..	2	..	78	227	Thus, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,050.

Rs. 13,488

Rs. 13,488

Appendix IV.—Statement showing the working of the Police in the Banawara State during the year 1931-32.

State.	Year.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			NUMBER OF ACCUSED.			Number of accused sent for trial.	Number of accused committed.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	NUMBER OF.		Percentage of conviction (columns 8 and 10).	Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial (column 9 & 10)	Remarks.	
		Pending from last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Pending from Last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.				Offices pending at the close of the year.	Accused persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Banawara ...	1930-31	120	363	483	128	247	375	375	180	113	140	82	48	48		
	1931-32	140	330	470	82	212	294	294	154	70	175	70	52.34	52.34		

Appendix VII — Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Banswara State during the year 1931-32.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with						Persons disposed of.						Remarks.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1931-32.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Lied, escaped or transferred.		Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Up on warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.									Past year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Council	11	15	12	23	...	11	...	...	26	36	...	...	15	...	1	20	*Transferred.
(1) Magistrate, 1st-class Banswara	518	478	238	312	235	341	2	3	1,396	1,131	170	478	230	24	25	204	*Committed to the Council Columns 14 and 15 added together bring the total to 236 accused persons convicted as shown in column 8 of Appendix VI.
(2) " 2nd Class (forest Branch)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Magistrate, 2nd Class (Chief Revenue Officer).	3	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class (Private Secretary).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Magistrate 3rd Class (Tehsildar Northern-Division) ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Magistrate, 3rd Class (Tehsildar Southern Division).	1	2	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
(7) Magistrate, 2nd Class (Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu).	22	20	...	15	3	6	...	...	37	24	...	14	9	...	...	1	...
(8) Magistrate, 3rd Class (Manager of Garhi).	9	6	...	1	2	...	4	...	13	7	...	8	2	...	1	1	...
Total ...	553	513	239	329	240	363	7	3	1,461	1,181	170	513	242	24	26	206	...

Appendix IX.—Civil Works.—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1931-32.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance.			Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Value of Opening Balance for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Sadar Adalat ... Diwani...	792	971	59,407	603	674	33,010	1395	1645	92,417	424	666	32,659	971	979	59,738	242	160	*577	*This includes applications pending in the Revenue Department.
2. Subordinate Court Garhi	6	12	435	14	25	764	20	37	1,199	8	17	466	12	20	735	7	6	7	
3. Subordinate Court Khandu	...	6	126	30	16	568	30	52	695	24	11	448	6	11	247	9	1	1	
Total	798	989	59,968	647	715	34,342	1445	1704	94,311	456	694	33,573	989	1010	60,738	258	167	585	

Appendix X.—Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Banswara State for the year 1931-32.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Budget estimate for St. 1938 (1-10-1931 to 30-9-1932)		Collections for St. 1938 (1-10-1931 to 30-9-1932)		Collections for St. 1937 (1-10-1930 to 30-9-31)		DISBURSEMENTS.	Budget estimate for St. 1938 (1-10-1931 to 30-9-1932)		Expenditure for St. 1938 (1-10-1931 to 30-9-1932)		Expenditure for St. 1937 (1-10-1930 to 30-9-1931)		REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8					
1														9
Opening Balance ...		85,049	85,049	2,78,882	EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.			60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000			
INCOME ORDINARY.						His Highness	...	11,220	11,220	11,220	11,220			
Land Revenue, Cesses, Tributes &c.		2,68,124	2,62,020	2,60,844		Maharaj Raj Kunwar Sahib &c...	...	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200			
Forests ...		21,900	16,974	21,305		Maharaj Sahib	...	68,760	67,960	68,760	68,760			
Customs ...		1,09,252	99,371	1,00,825		Zamani Deodi	...	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700			
Excise ...		1,14,850	83,375	89,923		Pashbanji & Rao Rajas	...	15,654	14,233	15,654	15,745			
Judicial and Jail		6,900	5,128	5,528		Palace Establishment	...	17,632	17,616	17,632	17,631			
Stamps ...		16,830	14,873	16,444		Government Tribute	...	20,564	18,686	20,564	22,160			
Registration ...		500	377	549		Mahakma Khas	...	964	910	964	814			
Intoresta...		5,017	7,234	6,674		Record Office	...	1,190	691	1,190	1,262			
Miscellaneous ...		11,144	10,375	14,613		Vakant expenses	...	5,180	4,916	5,180	5,630			
Total Ordinary...		5,51,487	5,00,227	5,16,705		Accounts Office	...	91	91	91	1,334			
EXTRA-ORDINARY.						Boundary Settlement Office	...	22,886	19,792	22,886	26,171			
Land Revenue...		1	11,137	914		Revenue Department	...	7,907	7,264	7,907	8,643			
Total Extra-ordinary...		1	11,137	914		Forests	...	14,098	13,085	14,098	17,796			
Total Ordinary & Extraordinary ...		5,54,488	5,11,364	5,17,619		Customs	...	1,800	1,658	1,800	2,359			
Budget Part I (B) Loan Refunds ...		2,56,488	3,07,317	2,97,292		Excise	...	12,483	11,191	12,483	13,368			
Total of Part I, (B) Loan Refunds...		2,56,488	3,07,317	2,97,292		Judicial & Jail	...	274	212	274	399			
Budget Part II Deposits ...		65,910	78,542	70,146		Police Department...	...	28,160	25,247	28,160	30,462			
Total of Part II Deposits ...		65,910	78,542	70,146		Palace Guard, Body Guard & Band	...	14,023	11,951	14,023	13,644			
Grand Total ...		8,76,786	8,84,492	7,91,957		Medical Department	...	15,861	14,918	15,861	15,979			
Grand Total including opening balance		9,61,845	9,80,241	10,73,849		Carried Over	...	3,25,487	3,08,356	3,25,487	3,39,487			

Appendix XI.—Vital statistics of Banswara Town and Banswara State for the year 1931-1932.

Banswara State for the year 1931-1932.																	
NAME.	RATIO PER 1,000 POPULATION.												REMARKS.				
	Births.				Deaths.				Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.						
	Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.				Births.			Deaths.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Population of the State 2,60,670 including Patna Kushalnagar according to the Census of 1931.		
	Population according to the Census of 1931	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year (according to the Cen- sus of 1921)	Present year (according to the Cen- sus of 1931)	Past year (according to the Cen- sus of 1921)	Present year (according to the Cen- sus of 1931)				
Banswara Town...	10,444	68	55	...	13	111	149	38	...	6.51	5.27	10.63	14.27				
Banswara State excluding Banswara Town	2,14,662	2,137	1,939	...	198	1,830	2,153	323	...	9.95	9.03	8.53	10.29				
Total	2,25,106	2,205	1,994	...	211	1,941	2,302	361	...	9.80	8.85	8.62	10.23				

Population of the State 2,69,670 including Patla Kshalgari according to the Census of 1931.

